Dictyophorodelphax praedicta sp. nov. (Homoptera, Delphacidae)

BY JOHN COLBURN BRIDWELL.

Length 5.6-6.4 mm.; length of prolongation of head in front of eyes 2.5-2.8; length of tegmen 1.3-1.6.

Very much like *D. mirabilis* Swezey but darker. The prolongation of the head is shorter, only about the length of the body and the apical depressed portion is much shorter and compressed, the space between the dorsal carinae being acuminate at apex. Lateral carinae confluent at about two-thirds of their length from the base.

The tegmina are shorter than in the other species, the four apical segments of the abdomen being visible beyond them instead of through, as in the case of the other two species. The black dots along the veins are much reduced in comparison with the other species.

The nymphs closely resemble those of *D. swezeyi* Bridwell but the prolongation of the head is slightly deflexed instead of straight.

♂ The genital styles are more elongate than those of *D. swezeyi* and only gently curved, the slender points not being clawlike as are those of *D. mirabilis*. The extreme apices are slightly blunt and recurved.



Fig. 1. Dictyophorodelphax praedicta, edeagus (highly enlarged).

The edeagus has the slender apical portion nearly in a straight line with the not greatly stouter basal portion. The ventral surface of the slender apical portion is covered with many small reflexed teeth and there are two groups of stouter

The figure is the work of Mr. W. R. R. Potter, illustrator for the H. S. P. A. Experiment Station.

teeth on the dorsal surface, one basal and the other at the origin of the apical processes. At about two-thirds the distance from the base, the apical slender portion is divided into two apical processes, of which the ventral is stouter and only about two-thirds the length of the dorsal and is dorsally curved. The dorsal process is ventrally curved and somewhat strap-shaped.

In *D. swezeyi* the dorsal teeth are in a single group at the base of the slender portion while the ventral teeth are larger and the teeth are much the same in *D. mirabilis*.

Described from 13 ♀ ♀, 9 ♂ ♂ and one nymph, August 8, 1918 (O. H. Swezey) 21 ♀ ♀, 10 ♂ ♂ and 5 nymphs, Aug. 13 and Sept. 8, 1918 (J. C. Bridwell), collected on *Euphorbia hookeri integrifolia* in Iao Valley, Maui, Hawaiian Islands, at elevations of 600-800 feet on the lower slopes of the ridges rising out of the valley.

Type ♂ and allotype ♀, nymphs and paratypes deposited in the collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society. Paratypes in the collections of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, and in the private collections of J. C. Bridwell, O. H. Swezey, and P. H. Timberlake.

My thanks are due to Mr. Frederick Muir for the preparation of the drawing of the edeagus accompanying and to Mr. P. H. Timberlake for the dissections upon which the descriptions of this species and *D. swezeyi* were based.

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Maui Delphacids.—Mr. Giffard exhibited 6 species of Delphacidae collected on Maui in August by Mr. J. F. Rock, viz.:

From Mt. Eeke, 5,000 feet elevation, West Maui:
1 specimen *Nesorestias* n. sp., or *Ilburnia* n. sp.
If the latter, probably a variety of *I. fullawayi*.